.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1889.

PRICE ONE CENT.

He Will Be Mr. Harrison's Secretary of State.

Mr. Platt Stands as Authority for This Statement.

Indications That Wanamaker Is Also in the Cabinet.

"I am willing to stand as authority for the statement that James G. Blaine has been offered and has accepted the office of Secretary of State," said Mr. Thomas C. Platt to an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning.

Mr. Platt was busily engaged at Lis duties President of the United States Express Company when seen. But he was evidently in a pleasant frame of mind, as he waved the reporter to a chair and repeated:
"I am very busy this morning, but

I wish to say positively - and you can quote me as authority for the statement—that James G. Blaine has been offered and has accepted the Secretary of Stateship. This was accomplished

some time ago by correspondence. "I do not wish to be interviewed, and do not care to stand as an authority tor any statement I may make beyond the information about Blaine, which is absolutely true. It is almost certain that John Wanamaker will be made either Secretary of the Navy or

Postmaster-General. It is doubtful if Gen. Harrison himself has yet made up his mind positively whom he will finally select for the other Cabinet po-

Col. Julian Allen, of North Carolina, one of the Committee of the Southern Exposition which has been looking for a location for an exhibition in this city, says that he had a recent interview with James G Blaine at Washington. Mr. Blaine, he says told him that Gen. Harrison tendered him the Secretaryship of State shortly after elecion, and he accepted immediately.

ALL FOUR COLORED, THEY SAY

MRS. FREEDELL'S BLONDE BOYS PUT OUT OF THE WHITE SCHOOL.

lamaica's Color Line Problem Still to B Definely Settled, However-The Board of Education Still to Determine Whether the Mother is of African Descent or

The climax to the Jamaica (L. I.) school dispute has come in an order by Principal Ballard that the two Freedell boys must attend the colored school, though the community is still undecided whether Mrs. John M. Freedell and her children are colored or

It will be remembered that Principal Ballard, of the white children's school, removed two of the four Fredeil boys upon the supposition that Mrs. Freedell was a colored woman. He had no actual proof, and only based his action upon hearsny.

The other two children, however, were allowed to remain at school, because, probably, the Principal did not want to put his ably, the Principal did not want to put his foot into the matter too deeply. He admitted to an Evening World reporter that he allowed them to remain because he didn't know whether the mother was colored or not. This was the ludicrous part of it, for his action had seemingly divided the family into two white boys and two colored.

The Board of Education met last week and by some slip or mistake Mr. Freedell was not potitied of the meeting in time. Principal Ballard stated his side of the case, and there the matter rests. The Board took no action.

Ballard stated his side of the case, and there the matter rests. The Board took no action.

Principal Eallard did, however, and yesterday morning the two other boys were notified that they must attend the school for colored children.

And even now the schoolmaster admits that he doesn't know whether the boys are colored or not. The elder boys certainly do not betray any taint of African blood, being light-complexioned and fair, and one being the possessor of auburn-colored locks.

What is puzzling Jamaica people is, how is the Board of Education going to determine whether the woman is of African de-

mine whether the woman is of African de-scent or not. Mrs. Freedell, her husband and all of the children, including little blond Tomny, will appear before the Board at the

next meeting
Albert Rhodes, Mrs. Freedell's mother's
brother, will also be present. He is determined that his niece shall have her rights.
Till then, Jamalcaites will continue to cudget their brains for a solution of this interesting worklam.

Dark Hints by Mr. Meyer.

IT is of interest to Mr. Emanuel Hansen, broker in drafts of this city, to see Mr. Ed Meyer, 35 Broad way, before another publication shall follow. Ed Meyer In explanation of this pugnacious advertise ment, Mr. Ed Meyer says that though he ha bought drafts from Mr. Hansen; for nine years, he has never known the latter's home or business address. The only address Mr. Hansen ever save was a box in the New York Post-Office, which he no longer retains.

Mr. Meyer says he has a debit against the broker, and will tell something if he doesn't show up.

They "Mean Business." For many years the manufacturers of Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY have offered, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of nasal catarrh which they cannot cure. The REMEDY is sold by draggists at only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world-wide reputation. If you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges failing from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others thick, tenadous, mucous, purulent, bloody and nutrid if the eyes are weak, watery and insured if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, lacking or congling to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with calls from ulcers, the voice being changed and has a masal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; semastion of digitiness, with sental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from masal catarrh. The more complicated your disease the greater the manber and diversity of symptoms. Thousaids of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is sommon, more deceptive and dangerous, less anderstood, or more unancesfully treated by hystolaus. by druggists at only 50 cents. This wonderful

IT'S BLAINE. DIPLOMATIC DAN.

He Doesn't Say Whether He Favors Bobtails or Not.

" The Evening World " Asks This Crucial Question of the Future Borse-Car President

" Nothing Is Too Good for New Yorkers, and They Deserve the Best of Everything," He Says.

ISPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, I WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13 .- "Do you favor or oppose the bobtail cars on horse railway lines?"

This crucial question was put to Col. Dan iel Lamont, the coming President of the Avenue C Street Railway in New York, to-day by an Evening World correspondent.

Col. Lamont had arisen to extend a cordial handshake to his visitor, who had just entered the former's private office in the White House.

He was unprepared for the great question but after giving one of his snave smiles he replied, with his usual diplomacy:

"There is nothing too good for New Yorkers. They deserve the best of every-

THE EVENING WORLD carried on the cru-sade against the Twenty-third street Jugger-nauts until they were removed by course of

nauts until they were removed by course or law.

It believed the many, who indorsed that movement, would like to know the distinguished Colonel's opinion with regard to the jigger nuisance now that he is to assume control of a prosperous city road. Hence the question saked by its correspondent.

President Lamont will be able to help the 'New Yorkers to the best of everything' the moment he gets on his official harness.

The jiggers are bobbing along now every day over the line he is to manage. They are double-enders, though, and have two horses attached.

attached.

But the driver is also conductor and lives are thereby endangered.

"There is nothing too good for New Yorkers."

Then let them have conductors on the Auenue Cline, President Col. Lamont.

YOUNG CARLTON IS A RUNNER.

His Record and His Readiness to Defend the Championship.

Among the young amateur runners who have recently sprung into prominence is Fred Carlton, who claims to be champion boy runner of the

world, and who stands ready to prove his claim by making a man who may dispute

enteen years old, but he has demonstrated in the last year that he comes from the place athletes sometimes call Runville.

He was born at War FRED CARLTON. ren, Mass., Sept. 8, 1871, is 5 feet 5 inches tall, and weighs 133 pounds. He made his first appearance in New York as a runner in the games of the American Athletic Club, held last September. In the one-mile run, with 86 yards handleap, he won third place. At the invitation run of the Manhattan Athletic Club, held Nov. 13 Carlton finished

On Jan. 25, he ran three miles to beat hi previous record of 17 minutes 4 seconds made at Worcester, Mass., last June, and accomplished the feat in 17 minutes. The following day he ran the same distance in 16 minutes 45 seconds. This is his best record

for three miles.

In the next cross-country run of the Manhattan Athletic Club, Carlton will run against such crack men as A. B. George, Tommy Conneff and W. T. Young and the result of this run will be watched with interest by the friends of Carlton, who predict for him a brilliant future in cross-country and long distance running. listance running.

HAD NO USE FOR QUAY.

The Proposal of His Name Kicks Up a Rein the Pittsburg Tariff Club. (SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—There is trouble in the Pittsburg Tariff Club. At the last meeting Secretary Wetzel suggested the name of Matthew Stanley Quay, and moved that it s placed on the roll of honorary members. This suggestion was like waving a red flag

at a bull. The Magee crowd kicked and de-clared that if Mr. Wetzel insisted on present-ing the name they would be forced to use the blackball when it came to a vote.

They said Quay already belonged to the Americus Club, but this was never before considered a bar. After a stormy time Mr. Wetzel withdrew the name, and thus the great manipulator received a dagger-thrust in the neck.

The trouble is not over yet.

At Guttenburg To-Morrow.

REPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. 1
NOBTH HUDSON DRIVING PARK, N. J., Feb. 3. -The following is the programme and prob able starters for Guttenburg races Thursday,



AT LAST SHE IS SET FREE.

KATE YOUNG AWOKE THIS MORNING OUT-SIDE A PRISON CELL.

She Had Reen Locked Up Since Last July Though Guilty of No Crime-A Story That Should Have Won Her Liberty a the Start-Accused of Manslaughter for Evnding a Drunken Insulter.

For the first time since the 11th day of July last Mrs. Kate Young, of 26 Rector street, awoke in a bed outside of prison walls this morning.

She had been imprisoned on a charge of manslaughter for giving Timothy D. Sullivan a push, on the date mentioned, that sent him reeling under the wheels of a passing truck, which crushed the life out of him.

As narrated during the trial, which occu-III. of the Court of General Sessions, the facts of the case are as follows :

Kate Young is a widow fifty years old. She has one child, and no other kith or kin in the world. She has always worked hard for a living. going out to service whenever she could find

employment. When not working she lodged at 26 Rector street.

She was idle on the 11th of last July. About to clock in the afternoon she was sitting on a stool in the hall, at the head of the first

a stool in the hair, at the head of the first flight of stairs, sewing a dress, Sullivan, who was unmarried and who lived in the house, entered very much under the influence of liquor. He staggered upstairs and stood near Mrs. Young.

He glared at her for a moment, then called

her a vile name.

She had never had anything to do with the man, and told him to go about his business: if he didn't, she would call a policeman.

if he didn't, she would call a policeman.

The rose as she spoke, whereupon Sullivan grabbed up the stool upon which she had been sitting and struck her a cruel blow upon the forehead.

With the flood pouring down her face and saturating her clothing, she grappled with him and managed to wrost the stool from his hands. She threw it to one side. Then he grasped her by the waist and dragged her downstairs and out into the street, where he released her and lifted both hands as if to strike her again.

strike her again.

She pushed him away from her, and, turn. She pushed him away from her, and, turning, ran away, looking for a policeman. She could not find one, but when she returned to the house she learned that her shove had sent Sullivan reeling into the street, where he fell under the wheel of a passing wagon, which killed him instantly.

She was arrested. The facts as told here were related in a police court next morning, but a magistrate held her for the Coroner's trial.

but a magistrate held her for the Coroner's trial.

At the inquest the facts were told again and abundantly corroborated by witnesses; but still the unfortunate woman was not given her liberty. She was held for trial and removed to the Tombs. There she was kept a lonely prisoner until Monday, when her lawyer, ex-Judge Blake, succeeded in bringing the case to trial.

She was promptly acquitted, and thus tardy justice was done her.

With an old gray shawl over her shoulders she sat through the trial. When put upon the witness stand she excited the pity of the spectators by the simple recital of her story, and two of the jurymen wept.

Many people expressed the greatest indignation that she should have been kept locked up so long.

match with any young STANLEY LEADS THEM ON.

up so long.

THE LITTLE PITTSBURG BICYCLIST NINE MILES AHEAD OF THE NEXT.

She Had a Splendid Five-Mile Sourt With Mme. Armaindo-Au Old Trainer Disgusted Because the Girls Chew Gum-Happy Jack Smith, in a Dude Suit, an

Among the Knickerbockered bicylists, in their mad chase for fame, a small fortune and the championship belt, offered for the Madison Square competition by Kichard K. Fox. Lottie Stanley, the Pittsburg midget, was the leader by nine miles this morning, having cored 204 miles at 1 o'clock.

Baldwin was accredited with 195; the per ennial Elsie Von Blumen 191; Kitty Woods. 173; the little Swallow, 170; the tall and slender Lewis, 162; Hart, 117; Jessie Oakes, the Lincolnshire lass, 139: Maggie Harvey McShane, who chivalrously donned the green for Erin, 122; Brown, 115; Mme. Armaindo, who has ridden fifty races during the past seven years, and was a chariotecr prior to that, was at the tail end of the list, with only 112 miles to her credit.

Mme. Armaindo's illness yesterday was persistent and she suffered terribly. Again and again she essayed to continue the race, and again and again was compelled to retire. She and Miss Stanley made, however, a terrific five-mile spurt, beginning at 8.40, the most interesting feature of last evening's

Jessie Oakes, too, suffered, suffered with her bruised side, but pluckily trod her machine.

"Of course, it is pretty hard to keep on the track with such a side," said the little English giri, "but I wasn't going to give the newspapers a chance to say I was a coward or

The methods of these fine-limbed athletes The methods of these fine-limbed athletes form a study to those interested in endurance struggles, and an old-timer, who has dosed six-day pedestrians with beef broth, lemon juice and chicken, turned away from the contemplation of the racers in disgust.

"Every blessed one of 'em is chankin' gum," he growled. "That's all a woman wants."

wants."

Happy Jack Smith is an interested spectator of the race, in a dude suit of clothes and a flat derby.

Dr. Ed. Plummer, standing off and view-

ing the trim racers with a critical eye, says; They all have different motions. Von Blumen will go to pieces in the thighs; Brown will go altogether when she does go; Stanlay will weaken in her stomach: Lewis in her ankles. Don't you see the motion?" But the race draws a goodly crowd, and there is considerable betting both among ad-miring enthusiasts and men who bet for a

winner."
Dominick McCaffrey, who comes from the same smoky city with Stanley, is offering 3 to 1 on her for a place and 2 to 1 for first place.

\$50,000 Fire at Housedale. INPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.

SCHANTON, Ps., Feb. 13.-Honesdale had ffty-thousand-dollar fire at 10 o'clock last night. The stores of Ryan & Dietzer, boots and shoes; S. W. Powell, general merchandise, and W. W. Efferling & Son, bakers, were destroyed, and a number of dwelling houses damaged.

O'CLOCK

A DRAW

As narrated during the trial, which occupied two days before Judge Martine, in Part The Great McAuliffe-Meyer Battle This Morning.

TREMENDOUS STRUGGLE.

Two of McAuliffe's Ribs Broken in the Forty-second Round.

AND MEYER WAS NEARLY BLINDED

A Great Crowd of Sports Present to Witness It.

ISPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. NORTH JUDSON, Ind., Feb. 13.-The fight be ween McAuliffe and Meyer for the light-weight



BILLY MEYER. championship of America and \$5,000 bega

here at 6,55 o'clock this morning. The party had considerable trouble in finding place where the battle could come off undisturbed.

The trains bearing the principals and the sports interested in the fight arrived here about midnight. There were about four hundred all told in the

After considerable shifting about and trouble

with the Sheriff the ground was selected. There was a hard wrangle over the selection of

a referee Mike McDonald, of Chicago, was finally lected.

The men went into the ring in apparently the pink of condition.

Both appeared confident. The betting was 10 to 7 in McAuliffe's favor. Both McAuliffe and Meyer fought for keeps,



JACK M'AULIFFE

and one of the stiffest light-weight battles record took place. It was pretty even fighting in the early rounds.

Neither of the contestants was much used up in the first six rounds. In the tenth round not a great deal had been effected by either, but some

little the advantage, and the betting was more in his favor. The fighting became even more ener-

McAuliffe did not do something desperate he ran a big chance of losing the

At the end of the fifteenth round Meyer had somewhat the best of the fight.

At the end of the seventeenth round there was no particular change, except Meyer's red eye, which he had received from McAuliffe. The eighteenth round commenced at 8,10

Seither man showed much punishment. In this round there was every promise of a strong fight. At 8, 12 o'clock the men were fighting with much caution, each watching the other with cat-like intensity.

There was a wrangle over McAuliffe's baving plastered his hands under his gloves, which, for a time, threatened to stop the preceedings. Colville advised McAuliffe to keep the

Finally he was allowed to put them on. At 6, 40 the two marshals jumped on the platform and informed those present that the fight could not go on.

After a long wrangle with the referee and the Sheriff it was agreed to allow a boxing match. In the twenty-eighth round McAuliffe and

Meyer were almost even. In the thirtieth round Meyer got first blood and first knockdown. Conditions still even. Forty-second Round. - McAuliffe has two ribs

broken and Meyer's face is swollen so be can

hardly see.

Things were fairly even in the sixtieth round. The fight was declared a draw in the sixtyfourth round.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

A Very Game Battle in Which Meyer Sur prised the Spectators.

PEPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. 1 CRICAGO, Feb. 13, -The Chicago Times' special from North Judson, Ind., says that the fight was called precisely at 6.58 o'clock, and describes the battle as follows:

describes the battle as follows:

First Round—McAuliffe led with his left and forced Meyer to the roces and landed his left on his nose and his right on his ribs. The round ended in favor of McAuliffe.

Second Round—There was an exchange in which Meyer landed on his opponent on the back of the neck, getting in return a stinger on the nece. McAuliffe slipped at the ropes, saving himself from a terrible right-hand swing. A foul was claimed, but not allowed. The round ended with cautious sparring.

Third Round—Cautious sparring at the opening. McAuliffe led lightly, and then landed heavily with his left, receiving a right-hander. McAuliffe here rushed, and there was an even exchange, Meyer getting in a good right-hand blow full in McAuliffe's face which almost staggered him.

gered him.

Fourth Round—Both men were very cautious, sparring for an opening. Not a blow was struck n this round.

Fifth Round-Meyer landed on McAuliffe's ribs with his right and struck short again with his left. his left.

Sixth Round—Again cautious work, but one blow was struck, McAuliffe's right being cleverly stopped by Meyer.

Seventh Round—McAuliffe lauded lightly on Meyer's mouth without return. McAuliffe rushed his man to his corner, having a shortarm exchange.

arm exchange. Eighth Round—This round opened with can-

the last. Not a blow was struck. Eleventh Round—McAuliffe rushed Meyer, two short-arm blows being exchanged, ending in a clinch. Mae was still doing all the leading. The round closed with cautious work.

Twelfth Round—Opened with an exchange of short-arm blows, ending in a clinch. Mae again led with his left, receiving a stinger in the tace before he could get away. Meyer landed lightly on Mac's nose.

Thirteenth Round—There was cautious sparring for over two minutes, when Mac led with his left, receiving a sharp counter in the face. Fourteenth Round—McAuliffe rushed Meyer, landing with his left on his nose and receiving two stinging blows on his face and neck. In rushing a second time Mac slipped and fell, Meyer on top. Mac then commenced forcing matters and rushed, closing the round.

Fifteenth Round—Opened with a heavy exchange of short arm blows. Meyer caught Mac with a victous right-hand swing full in the face after sparring for an opening.

Sixteenth Round—This round was extremely tame, nothing but sparring for wind being done,

Seventeenth Round—McAuliffe led with his

done.
Seventeenth Round—McAuliffe led with his left and reached Meyer's eye, but was heavily countered on the body.
Eighteenth Round—Meyer's right eye showed signs of closing, otherwise both men in good

of closing, otherwise both men in good ition. There was cautious sparring, not i

signs of closing, otherwise both men in good condition. There was cautious sparring, not a blow being struck.

Nincteenth Round—Neither man seemed anxious to force matters. Careful sparring for wind. McAuliffe attempted to catch Meyer off his guard and a clinch followed.

Twentieth Round—McAuliffe landed with his left and right on Meyer's left eye and got away without a return. There was again sparring for wind to the end of the round.

Twenty-first Round—McAuliffe opened the round with a rush, landing lightly on Meyer's forehead, ending with a clinch. Meyer landed heavily on Mac's ribs with his right. Careful sparring to the end of the round.

Twenty-second Round—Both men came up fresh and strong. Meyer's eyes were blackening; otherwise neither man showed signs of punishment. The round was but a repetition of their past tactice, sparring for an opening.

Twenty-third Round—McAuliffe opened with a rush, landing heavily on Meyer's nose. Some in-fighting followed, which resulted in a clinch. Mac led with his left, and again landed on Meyer's face getting away without a return. Meyer barely missed a victous right and left lungs by McAuliffe which would have settled the affair.

(Full details of the Aght in next edition.)

(Full details of the fight in next edition.)

RECORDS OF THE MEN.

Former Battles in Which the Two Great Light-Weights Have Engaged. Jack McAuliffe was born in Cork, Ireland.

March 24, 1866. He removed with his parents to Bangor, Me., where he spent his childhood. Seven years ago he took up his restdence in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has His first oppearance in the ring was in

1883. One night he was in a sporting resort on the Bowery, where a light-weight, young Mace, was to knock out a fellow. His man didn't show up, and somehow or other Jack McAuliffe, for the first time, found himself in a ring. It took him just two rounds to stop" young Mace. Aug. 3, 1884, he contested a light-weight

boxing tournament at Billy Madden's, New about the ring seemed to think that Meyer had a York City. In his trial bout he beat Mike Leary, but withdrew from the final bout against J. J. McGinty, owing to the great disparity in weight. Aug. 23, at the same place, he contested for

was soon apparent that if a go'd medal in a contest open to featherweights, against six competitors. In the trial bouts he beat Patsy Hogan and H. Whitney. The final bout was against George Whitney. The final bout was against George Certain the fifteenth round Meyer had the f

Karetier in seventeen rounds, lasting 1 hour and 8 minutes, for a gold medal.

Cct. 19, at Breoklyn, N. Y., he deteated J. Karcher in seventeen rounds, lasting 1 hour and 8 minutes, for a gold medal.

At a benefit tendered to Tom Delaney, at Williamsburg, N. Y., Dec. 27, he won the light-weight boxing competition.

He next entered for a competition at the kings County (N. Y.) Athletic Club meeting, and had a waikover for first prize.

Feb. 21, 1885, he won a light-weight boxing tournament, open to 124-pound men, at Billy Madden's, New York City, for a gold medal, March 28, at the annual boxing competitions at Tammany Hall, New York City, under the auspices of the New York Athletic Ciub, for the amateur championship of America, he defented J. Ellingsworth in the first round of trial bouts for light-weights. In the second round of trial bouts he leat J. Sperry, and in the final he beat W. Ellingsworth, after bat ling three rounds, thus winning the championship.

At the Alhambra, New York City, April 15, he whipped Ed Wagner in two rounds, for a silver belt, open to all light-weight puglists.

May 12 he won Billy Madden's 124-pound boxing competition, decided in New York City, by defeating Harry White in four rounds. At the Theatre Comique, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, he defeated Eill Young in four rounds for gate receipts.

Dec. 8 he whipped Buck McKenna in two rounds, lasting 5 minutes 35 seconds, at Philadelphia, for a purse.

He then appeared at several public exhibitions, and showed to superior advantage. He was matched to meet Frazier in New York City in the Spring of 1885, but through illness was unable to spar.

Jan. 18, 1886, at the rooms of the New York Athletic Club, he wnipped Jack Hopper in five rounds for a purse.

He next met Hopper in a hard glove fight

Jan. 13, 1886, at the rooms of the New York Athletic Club, he whipped Jack Hopper in five rounds for a purse.

He next met Hopper in a hard glove fight to a finish in New York City, Feb. 27, for a purse of \$100, and won after fighting seventeen rounds.

At the Olympic Theatre, Philadelphia, July 17, be stopped Ed Carroll in one round, and two days alterwards he defeated Charley McCarthy in four rounds.

McAuliffe came East in the Fall of 1885, and made a match to meet Billy Frazier in a firsh contest, Queensberry rules, two counce gloves, in Boston. They were to fight at 133 pounds, for a purse of \$100 to winner and \$25 to loser, and a belt. McAuliffe did not get to weight. The former accepted \$25 to waive his claims on account of everweight. When they weighed, McAuliffe tipped the beam at 188/2 and Frazier at 129/2 pounds, The battling was decidedly even, and it was anybody's fight up to the twentieth round, when Frazier showed signs of pegging out. He fell forward in the twenty-first round on his face, after a threat blow, and lay on the floor for fifteen seconds, McAuliffe was awarded the fight, belt and purse.

A second meeting between McAuliffe and

A second meeting between McAuliffe and Frazier was arranged to take place in Boston, Dec. 15. The affair terminated in an exasperating fiasco. McAuliffe was at weight for the contest this time. Frazier was bragging as late as 7 o'clock on the evening appointed for the fight that he was sure of winning. He was attacked, he claimed, by cramps and diarrhoa. When he appeared in the ring, an hour late, he showed a physician's certificate that he was ill. He stood for a while in the ring the target of comments that evidently were not agreeable, and then climbed down and out. McAuliffe received \$300 without fighting. Harry Gilmore, light-weight champion of Canada, was present, and agreed to fight any light-weight in the world for any part of \$5,000 a side.

A match between Gilmore and McAuliffe was then made at the Policy News office, for a A second meeting between McAuliffe and

Eighth Round—This round opened with cantious sparring, Meyer on the defensive, as usual. Meyer now led with his right, landing on McAulife's mouth, following it up with his left full on Mac's nose, without return.

Ninth Round—Meyer led with his right, and landed on Mac's arm. Again there was cattloned weight championship of America, and a new international lightweight champions work. Mac got in a good right and a left full in Meyer's face and got away without a return. The round ended with cautions sparring. After this round ended with cautions sparring. After this round loche-placed \$500 even.

Tenth Round—This round opened the same as the last. Not a blow was struck.

Eleventh Round—Mea wisife rushed Meyer, two short-arm blows being exchanged, ending in a clickly Mey was still doing all the headers of the most stubbornly contested ever witnessed in this country. The men fought twenty-eight rounds, lasting I hour 51 mautes, when Gilmore fell to the floor thereof the most stubbornly contested ever witnessed in this country. The men fought twenty-eight rounds, lasting I hour 51 mautes, when Gilmore fell to the floor thereof the most stubbornly contested ever witnessed in this country. The men fought twenty-eight rounds, lasting I hour 51 mautes, when Gilmore fell to the floor thereof the most stubbornly contested ever witnessed in this country. The men fought twenty-eight rounds, lasting I hour 51 mautes, when Gilmore's backer, Harry 8.

utes, when Gilmore fell to the floor thoroughly beaten. Gilmore's backer, Harry S. Phillips lost \$2,900 on his favorite, but presented Gilmore with \$250. About \$5,000 was wagered on the contest. McAuline's winnings were a \$500 purse and about \$300 from admirers and winners by his victory.

McAuliffe and Gilmore met subsequently at the Way street rooms in Beston, Feb. 25, in a friendly four-round go. Jem Carney was present, and McAuliffe and he signed articles the same day to fight in May for a purse of \$1,000 and a stake of \$1,000.

On March 2, at the Theatre Comique, Philadelphia, McAuliffe and Frazier boxed a four round draw. Two nights afterwards four round draw. Two nights afterwards McAuliffe faced Jimmy Mitchell in a four

round draw.

McAuliffe did not make good his deposit at McAuliffe did not make good his deposit at the Police Nees for his match for \$1,000 a side and a \$1.000 purse with Jem Carney, and the \$1,000 challenge belt gained by him in his victory with Gilmore has been taken from him by the donor of the belt and trans-ferred to Carney.

On June 10, when Carney was about to take the steamer from Besten after defeating line.

the steamer from Boston after defeating Jimmy Mitchell. McAuliffe appeared in Boston, professing a desire to sign new articles for a fight with Carney. A match was made for \$2,500 a side. \$500 a side being posted with the Boston of the Bost a side, good a side being posted with the hos-ton Daily Globe as temporary stakeholder. All the deposits were made by Carney's back-ers—i.e., §2,500 in all—on Sept. 24. McAuliffe went wrong in his training after \$1,500 of his backer's money was up. The day for the backer's money was up. The day for the battle had been agreed upon as Oct. 3. Mc-Aulifie's backers saved forfeit and avoided having to put a sick man in the ring by a deal with a Poince News employee, who was without authority in the premises, as he himself confessed. This deal, as unful as out authority in the premises, as he himself confessed. This deal, as unfair as it was unsportsmanlike, simply took \$500 from the proper McAuliffe stake money of \$2,500 to pay Carney for a six weeks post-ponement of his match and for the trouble of training anew. On Nov. 16 they met at Revere beach, and after fighting seventy-four rounds the ring was broken in. The referee would not let the fight go on, and decided to have the battle finished at some other place. A few days later the referee sent word to the fighters that he would not act as referee

A few days later the referce sent word to the fighters that he would not act as referce again, and in a short time after both men drew down their stakes. From that time until Sept. 27, 1885, McAuhiffe did not enter the ring. On that day be fought a ten-round draw with Parsy Kerrigan, of Boston, at the Newmarket Club for a \$250 purse.

Oct. 10, 1888, he fought Billy Dacey, of Greenpoint, with kid gloves, for a \$5,000 purse and the light-weight championship. The battle was fought at Dover, N. J., and McAuhiffe knocked Dacey out in 11 rounds, lasting 42 minutes. In November he was presented with the light-weight championship belt at Clarendon Hall, Brooklyn. Dec. 17 he met Sam Collyer, the veteran lightweight, in a 10-round glove contest at Brooklyn. Collyer was put to sleep in the second round. Jake Hyams, an English lightweight with a big reputation, came to weight with a big reputation, came to America and challenged McAuliffe. They met in a 10 r and glove contest at Williams-burg, N. Y., Dec. 26, and the Fritisher was knocked out in the ninth round.

MEYER'S RECORD.

PRICE ONE CENT.

mate friends never saw him drink intoxicating linuors or heard him use profane language. When a bey he served his time as an apprentice to a carpenter, and the constant work at the beach has hardened his stomach so that it is almost impossible for an opponent to bother him in that quarter. Unless he finds an antagonist landing squarely on the "mark" he pays very little attention to guarding his stomach.

Meyer received his first lessons in boxing from the miners who live and earn their daily bread in and around Streator. Many of them were Scotch or English men, and up to all the tricks of the London prize-ring. He proved an apt pupil, and fought his first fight with Charley La Masaney weighed 195 pounds, but he fell to Meyer's superior science and endurance before the refree's call of time ended the sixth round.

From that time on the Streator lad fought several battles with men heavier than himself, but always came out victorious. He won the champion-ship of the West from Charley Daly, of St. Louis, in thirty-one rounds, and defeated Jaimes Gallagher, of Sunfialo, for \$250 a side. Then came the battle which may be said to have ushered him into public notice. It was with Harry Gilmore, the elever Canadian light-weight. The fight took place at St. Croix, Minn., and was for \$1,000 a side and the gate receipts. Though the elever Canadian light-weight. The fight took place at St. Croix, Minn., and was for \$1,000 a side and the terrific blows of Meyer and was "put to sleep" in the fifth round. Not being satisfied, Gilmore clamored for another battle. He was accommodated and knocked out in one round.

Meyer's pinth and last battle was with Canadian dellars and the gate receipts was the consideration. After the twentich round Meyer was declared the winner.

The latter part of last year he was challenged by Jack McAuliffe, and after a little trouble the men were matched to fight for \$5,000 and the light-weight championship of the world.

A LOST RED FOX. Was He a Bathing Attendant, and What of

the Collar and Chain? OST OR STOLEN—A tame red for, collar and chain attached; any person finding him or giving information leading to his recovery will be suitably rewarded.

J. H. Vrouman, foot of SSR et., South Brooklyn.

This is a refreshing variation of the typical advertisement of its kind. It is a sort of revised verson, as to speak, of the "Lost, a pug, with a black nose and a habit of re-

sponding to the name of Tootsey," The bereaved Mr. Vrooman runs a bath at the address given. Just what connection Mr. Red Fox has with the business is not

clear.
Mr. Vrooman declines to say whether the Mr. Vrooman declines to say whether the collar and chain mentioned in the advertisement were the property of a bather at his establishment or belonged to himself; but the vagneness of an offer to "suitably reward" him who gives information leading to the recovery of the absconder give an air of added mystery and affords another motive for speculation.

speculation.
This is rather an off season, though, for a bath-house attendant to clope. It is a strange mystery indeed.

SECRETARY WOOD SUES ALL ROUND. Damages, Damages, Damages for Those

Brewery Bribery Charges. Isaac Wood, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, who recently brought suit in the Kings County Supreme Court against Ludwig Jablinowski, Secretary of Cigarmakers' International Union No.

90. for \$10.000 damages for alleged slander in connection with the beer boveout bribers matter, now brings suit in the same court against A. E. Seifert, Secretary of the Brewers Exchange: Detective Von Gerichten and one Eck on a similar charge and for a Similar amount.

Mr. Wood is one of the delegates of the Central Labor Union who is accused been concerned of having been concerned in the scheme to raise the boycott on pool beer, and proposes through the suits he has instituted to make all the parties concerned tell all they know about the matter, so that the responsibility for the al-

KILLED BY BRUTAL ATTENDANTS. Sad End of an Insane Preacher in an

ISPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. Indianapolis, Feb. 13.—Another case of supposed murder by the brutal political hangers-on who are employed as attendants in the Indiana Insane Hospital is under offi-

cial investigation.

A week ago Lawson Abbott, an insane preacher, was sent to the hospital. Four days afterwards he died suddenly, and when his body was shipped to relatives for burial it was found that it was bruised in many places, and there was a gash two inches in length on his scalp, evidently the result of a heavy blow. As there were bloody adhesion on the brain beneath the wound the friends of the dead man believe that he was killed by one of the brutal attendants as others have been before, and the coroner of Johnson County has come here to make an investigation.

THE ASSASSIN OF MILLIONRIRE SNELL,

Chicago People Think He Is Still Plundere ing Houses in That City. (SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.) CHICAGO, Feb, 13. -It is alleged that Tascott, the supposed assassin of Millionsire Snell, is in this city and continuing his pro

fession of burglary.

It thought from the description given by It thought from the description given by Mrs. McLean of the robber she saw in how house last week that Tascott was the man. She described him as being exceedingly well dressed, wearing a round stiff hat, a trock coat and a neat collar and neckte. She distinctly remembered his eyes, which were large, brilliant and full of menace. Chief of Police Hubbard says he does not believe Tascott is in this city. Tascott's father believes his son is dead.

ANXIOUSLY AWAITING "THE WORLD." It Was Deinyed by an Accident to the

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, I BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 13. - Owing to 8 slight accident on the New York and New Haven road this morning the New York morning papers reached this city over two hours lata. Business men clamored at the news-stands for morning Wonles and newsboys shivered about the depot waiting for the paper

This is one of the many moidents wherein Meyer is one of the most remarkable characters ever produced by the manly art. He was born in Streator, Ill., and is now about twenty-eight years old. He is 5 feet 5½ inches in height, and weighs, out of condition, from 185 to 187 pounds. His most inti-

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